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ROAD OF PROGRESS

Region 5: California.

STATE

1966

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MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST

FOREST SUPERVISOR	Richard R. Millar	Willows, California

STAFF OFFICERS	FUNCTIONS
George M. Coombes	Timber Management
William Anderson	Lands - Recreation - Special Uses
Joseph B. Ely	Range - Wildlife - Watershed Management - Multiple Use Surveys
George C. Mendel	Fire Control - Information and Education - State and Private Forestry - Job Corps
George E. Blodgett	Engineering
John J. Hudacek	Business Management

JOB CORPS	Alder Springs Job Corps Conservation Center
Myron K. Lee	Center Director

RANGERS	DISTRICTS	HEADQUARTERS
John W. Torvinen	Corning	Corning, California
Willis H. Ward	Willows	Willows, California
Donald E. Vaughan	Stonyford	Stonyford, California
John W. Peterson	Upper Lake	Upper Lake, California
Arthur J. Weddle	Ukiah	Ukiah, California
David W. Jones	Covelo	Covelo, California

MENDOCINO
National Forest

Weather combinations of a moderate winter, a long dry spring, and a hot summer were a prelude to two large fires on the Forest. The Round Fire, largest of the two, was a major disaster as more than 12,312 acres of commercial forest land and 8,222 acres of brush and grass woodland were burned over. The resulting loss of 50,000 M board feet will affect the Forest allowable cut in years to come.

Accomplishments were many during the year as is pointed out under the break down that follows.

Much outstanding work has been accomplished with the cooperation received from the agencies of the State and other Forests as well as the many dedicated employees of the Mendocino National Forest.

Richard R Millar

Forest Supervisor

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National Forest

TIMBER

The largest timber harvest in the history of the Mendocino National Forest was obtained during 1966 with a cut of 123.4 million board feet. The previous high of 90.9 million board feet was cut in 1962. Also, during 1966, 59.3 million board feet of timber was sold, leaving a total of 165.7 million board feet under contract to purchasers and available for harvesting. The annual allowable cut goal for the Forest is 91.1 million board feet of timber.

Release and pre-commercial thinning was accomplished on 902 acres to accelerate the growth rate of the young potential crop trees. A new crop of timber for the future was started by planting 273 thousand Ponderosa pine, Sugar pine, and Douglas-fir seedlings on 506 acres. Pre-planting site preparation was completed on 495 acres. Surveys were conducted to locate 500 acres of future planting sites.

Pest detection reports submitted by field personnel located 24 new outbreaks of Forest insects. Control projects were completed where needed to prevent widespread damage.

Calendar Year 1966

Allowable Cut	91.1 million board feet
Timber Sold	59.3 million board feet
Timber Cut	123.4 million board feet
Uncut volume under contract	165.7 million board feet
Timber Sale Collections	$1,375,826.50

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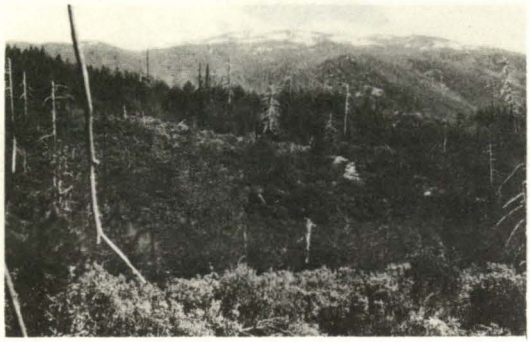
FROM SEED TO HARVEST
150 Years of Forest Management



Unproductive acres
0 years

Prepared planting site
0 years

Young plantation
5 years

Small poles
17 years

Pre-commercially thinned
40-60 years

Harvesting sawlogs
150 (+) years

National Forest

RECREATION

Recreation use during 1966 showed an increase. Lake Pillsbury and Letts Lake continue as the popular spots.

Recreation planning continues with twenty recreation site plans being completed during 1966.

Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, a system of charge camps have been installed on the Forest. Approximately $10,000 was collected from use of these camps.

Maintenance and rehabilitation work continued at developed sites and new facilities were constructed at ten campgrounds.

Increased use of Forest resources has developed a corresponding increase in the technical phase of land management which includes securing of rights-of-way, land line location, land exchanges and special uses.

The accomplishment in this field in 1966 was noteworthy. It included work on 40 separate right-of-way cases, location of 134 valid land line corners with monumentation of 64, 20.7 miles of boundary line posting and recording of 17.6 miles of cadastral survey lines. Significant progress was also made by the Bureau of Land Management in their dependent resurvey of Township 24 North, Range 9 West and the U. S. Geological Survey in their remapping of the Forest.

Land exchange work involving 7,240 acres has progressed to the extent that completion of some of these exchanges is expected in 1967. There were 24 new special use permits issued.

National Forest
RANGE & WILDLIFE

Type Conversion in Grindstone Canyon - 1964

National Forest and intermingled private lands within the Forest provided grazing for 2,570 cattle for an average season of four and one-half months. About 25% of the National Forest use was on permanent grasslands recently converted from brush. These areas were previously in dense brush.

An additional 1,036 acres of brush was converted to grass this year, with assistance from grazing permittees and the California Department of Fish and Game. In addition to the fire control and cattle grazing benefits, this work has improved access for hunters and increased the production of deer forage.

Key areas of winter deer range are deteriorating from heavy deer use. Many hours were spent in laying the groundwork for a proposed antlerless hunt in the Grindstone Canyon area. The Glenn County Board of Supervisors has requested the customary local public hearing on this proposal by the Fish and Game Commission.

Same area as above photo. This photo was taken about 1955.

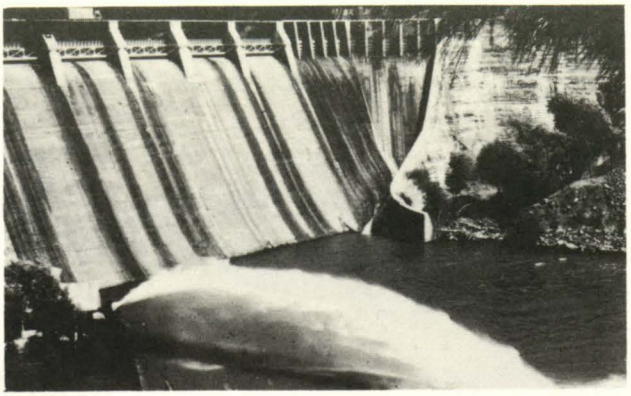
This is the area of the 1922 Grindstone fire which burned 37,000 acres.

Overbrowsed buckbrush, north side of Grindstone Canyon, Fiddlers Green wintering area.

Long Point area, south side of Grindstone Canyon. Area in background is fenced to exclude deer.

National Forest

WATER



Detailed studies have been made of the anticipated effects of the proposed Paskenta-Newville and English Ridge Reservoirs upon the Forest. Copies of these studies are being furnished to the water agencies involved in planning and constructing the impoundments. By anticipating the effects of these projects, we and the water agencies are better able to plan our future operations for maximum public benefits.

District Rangers are currently making a land-use study of each District in order to better meet the rapidly changing public demands which are occurring and expected. Timber sale operations, for example, are being modified to meet new demands for a pleasing landscape along principal travel routes, and to better protect the streams.

The Round Fire Burn was seeded to ryegrass to provide a quick cover and thereby reduce soil loss during the first winter season before natural vegetation takes over; 8,540 acres of National Forest lands were seeded, plus an additional 2,840 acres of Fibreboard lands under cooperative financing from Fibreboard and the California Division of Forestry. The work was done under Forest Service contract. The new grass stand was up at Christmas-time.

Soil surveys were made on another 54,000 acres, leaving 139,000 to complete the job on the entire Forest.

National Forest Job Corps

Accomplishments during 1966 in the Job Corps program saw the Center facilities nearly completed. This included the newly constructed 14-unit trailer court, Salt Creek water system, gymnasium and vocational building.

There have been accomplishments in the education and training program. Boys have made sufficient education and training gain to be placed in jobs throughout the country. There have been a number of boys graduate into the military service.

Conservation work projects have been started in campground construction, type conversion, and tree planting. The Job Corps crews compiled many hours of fire suppression work on fires on several Forests in the Region, including the Shasta-Trinity, Sequoia and Klamath National Forests as well as the Mendocino.

Since the Center was activated, 111 boys have been placed in jobs or gone into military service; 171 have been graduated to Urban Centers for further training.

National Forest

ENGINEERING

Completion of virtually all damage repair work on roads headlined engineering accomplishments for 1966. In addition, work was completed on major road improvements such as the Beaver Creek Bridge, two multiplate arches on the Mill Creek Road, repair of Red Bridge, Middle Creek Bridge and the Grindstone crossing.

Survey work on timber purchaser roads included 90 miles of reconnaissance, 62 miles of preliminary surveys, and 16 miles of construction staking.

The Design section completed work on 42.07 miles of timber purchaser roads. Other completed projects included Boardtree Campground roads, Salt Creek diversion and water system, a 14-unit trailer court, Recer Creek headwall, pavement for Job Corps Center roads and other miscellaneous Job Corps projects.

In addition to the above, the Construction Engineering and Inspection section completed and/or continued work on the Job Corps multi-functional building and gymnasium, Job Corps 50,000 gallon water tank, South Fork Stony timber access road and the Covelo Ranger Station sprinkler system.

National Forest
FIRE CONTROL

On August 7, 1966 near Little Round Mountain, south of Lake Pillsbury on the Mendocino National Forest, a "moment of carelessness" by a hunter caused the Round Fire. Result: 20,534 acres burned. In less than a week this "moment of carelessness" destroyed some of the most productive area in the state. Loss of the timber, watershed, recreation, range and wildlife values totaled over $3,000,000. The recovery of this loss and the return of the area to its original productive state will not be seen in our lifetime.

A total of 35 fires occurred during 1966. Eleven fires were caused by lightning and burned 1.9 acres. Twenty-four fires were man-caused and burned 21,440 acres. Two man-caused fires, the "Round" and "Horse" fires which burned 20,534 and 850 acres respectively inside the Forest protection boundary accounted for 99.7% of the total burned acreage.

Man's carelessness was allied with weather conditions which provided severe burning conditions. Lack of late spring rains and extended periods of hot, dry weather, particularly in August, set the stage for conditions encountered in 1966.

National Forest ADMINISTRATION

As of December 31, 1966, there were 175 permanent personnel on the Forest. Of these, 73 work out of the Supervisor's Office in Willows with the balance operating from the six Ranger Districts and the Alder Springs Job Corps Center. A total of 396 people were employed during the summer. Personnel worked approximately 769,050 man-hours during 1966.

Total receipts for fiscal year 1966 were $595,617.21. Items included in this income are as follows:

Timber (stumpage)	$577,569.25
Grazing	5,438.25
Land Use	2,605.00
Power	181.00
Recreation	6,903.71
Administrative and User Fees	2,920.00
Total	$595,617.21

Twenty-five percent of fiscal year 1966 receipts was returned to those counties with acreage within the Forest for the development of roads and schools. This distribution for fiscal year 1966 was as follows:

Lake	$ 42,736.89
Glenn	31,920.54
Mendocino	28,942.92
Tehama	21,543.78
Trinity	12,486.81
Colusa	11,273.36
	$148,904.30

Timber sale collections under the stand improvement laws for establishment, improvement and protection of young growth timber amounted to $233,738.46.

Approximately 75 miles of roads were constructed under timber purchaser contracts on timber sales. The value of this construction is approximately $2,000,000.

MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST FACTS

County	Gross Area in National Forest Including Private Land	Net Area of National Forest Land
Colusa	71,119	66,036
Glenn	221,408	186,981
Lake	304,763	250,390
Mendocino	212,623	169,539
Tehama	193,840	126,197
Trinity	78,889	73,144
Total	1,082,642	872,287

Wilderness	72,916 acres
Commercial Forest Land	373,225 acres
Volume Commercial Timber	7,193,000,000 bd. ft.
Annual Allowable Cut	91,100,000 bd. ft.
55 Developed Campgrounds	470 family camping units
3 Family Picnic Areas	40 family picnic units
1 Group Picnic Area	100 people
Organization Sites	Three
Roads in Forest System Maintained by Forest Service	1,184 miles
Trails in Forest System Maintained by Forest Service	1,131 miles
Fishing Streams	646 miles
Reservoir Area	2,217 acres
Usable National Forest land open to grazing	156,801 acres

Remember–**Only you can**

PREVENT FOREST FIRES!

3/67

AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE—SAN FRANCISCO